

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Test Case for the President.

Whether the Rebel States shall be admitted promiscuously, or whether each shall be heard on its own merits, are questions upon which Congress and the President differ. Congress proposes to consider each application. The President insists that all the States are reconstructed according to his method, and should be admitted. He could not, therefore, justly object to having the whole question tried on the evidence in any one of his eleven cases. Suppose Congress should adopt his view, and agree to examine the credentials of Louisiana as a specimen State. She is doubly fortunate in having sent not only Senators and Representatives to Washington, but also a Delegate, claiming to represent the Territory of Louisiana. The latter, the Hon. H. C. Warmoth, has collected, in a pamphlet of great ability, the leading facts and arguments on the general question.

It appears there are two Constitutions in Louisiana in existence. One is the amended Constitution of 1861, which requires the officers of the State Government to swear allegiance to the Confederate States. Probably that instrument will be admitted to be some what imperfect basis for the Congressional representation of the State. The other is the Constitution framed by a convention called under a military order, known as General Order No. 35, dated at the headquarters of General H. H. Johnson, in 1864. In this order, no respect was paid to any previous organic law. It was based on the supremacy of military law, was carried by military force, temporarily sustained by the same means, and ever since that day, has been upheld, overruled, or disregarded at the discretion of the military authorities. It was ratified by 686 votes to 1566 against it; the whole being cast in twenty parishes, while in twenty-eight parishes no election were held. In 1864 the vote in the twenty parishes was 26,634; the whole vote of the State, 50,510. So much for the "popular" character of the Constitution on which the existing State Government is organized.

There are three parties in Louisiana. The "Democratic" party, which at the last election cast 23,000 votes, denounces in its platform the Government under which it voted as the "creation of fraud, violence, and corruption." The Republican party, casting 19,000 votes, is white and black, ignores the Constitution wholly, declaring "there has been no State Government here since that which the Governor, tempered by the military authorities, saw fit to give us." There is a third party, calling itself "Conservative," and which naturally omits itself from opinions in its platform; but its leaders, one of whom was a claimant for a seat in the last Congress, are sending letters to Washington urging Congress to protect them from the very Government in virtue of whose title they have asserted the right of the State to representation.

It is an inquiry into the origin of this Government to an inquiry into its character, we find that nothing but a machine for restoring to political power the Rebels who, in 1861, against the known majority of the people, engineered the State out of the Union. The Legislature which has just adjourned was composed almost exclusively of persons lately in insurrection against the Government. The Congress charge the grand jurist that it is treason to advocate equal suffrage. The Executive is a renegade radical, who has abandoned the party which originally elected him Lieutenant-Governor, gone clean over to the Rebels, procured the disorganization of "the Abolition party," and, in spite of its apparent success in the war, predicts its death as a result of an attempt to enforce exacting laws upon the Rebels who carry the public credit, and have no right to protect Rebels and barons loyalists. "General John Scott, of the late insurgent forces, is General John Scott of the Louisiana militia; Colonel Louis Bush, of the U. S. A. forces, is now Colonel Bush of the Louisiana militia. So it is over the whole State of Louisiana. Rebel soldiers, officered by Rebel officers, with Federal arms, are to be the military questioners of the rights, liberties, and property of Union men. These men have no voice at the ballot-box which will be held, and they have no arms given them to protect themselves against outrage and oppression." The Legislature backs up the Governor with a law prohibiting "any person or persons to carry threats, or to threaten, or to intimidate any citizen, without the consent of the owner or proprietor, other than in lawful discharge of a civil or military order."—under penalty of fine and imprisonment. In pursuit of the same policy, the schools for the freedmen have been discontinued all over the State, while the freedmen are heavily taxed to support schools from which they are excluded. Cases of indictment by the grand jury, mock trial before a Rebel court, and imprisonment, on the offense of loyalty, are perfectly well attested. That sort of law is mercifully reserved for the whites. For the blacks we find a code of laws establishing a system of serfdom, forbidding the free passage of blacks from one plantation to another, and under the term of apprenticeship and vagrant laws, re-enacting slavery in fact. The details of these statutes we have heretofore explained, and need not repeat.

Such is a faint and imperfect picture of one State that by the mouth of the President presents itself as a member of the Union, and demands immediate admission to Congress. Its claim has no single element of legality or of loyalty. The Government of the State is repulsive neither in form nor in substance. The common rights not merely of the freedmen, but of the white Unionists of the State, are contemptuously denied. There may, or may not, be any other State which presents in any respect a better record, or better evidence of loyalty to-day. But what we say is, that this is one of the eleven States the immediate admission of all of which is urged by the President as not merely advisable but imperative; and the merits of his case will be tested by its effect in this one instance. If it is decided that the test is a fair one, we revert immediately to the theory of Congress, that the claims of each State shall be considered separately, and each admitted or rejected on its merits. Which alternative will the friends of the "President's Policy" accept?

The Canadian Ministers on the Reciprocity Negotiations.

The Canadian Minister of Finance has availed himself of a political banquet to explain and vindicate to his countrymen the course which he and his co-delegates pursued in the recent negotiations at Washington. Some of his remarks possess an interest beyond the Province, as serving to indicate the grounds on which the proposition submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means was founded, and the conclusions at which a clear-headed man has arrived in regard to the immediate effect of the abrogation of the treaty, with no commercial substitute of any kind.

In the first place, Mr. Galt justified the readiness of the delegates to acquiesce in reciprocal legislation instead of a treaty, as the basis of future intercourse, and their further willingness to disregard points of form, if these were found to interfere with the main object in view. "It is not by standing up for minor points," he said, "that a man preserves his self-respect, but by holding fast to those great points in which more than mere etiquette is concerned;" a remark which we commend to some of the gentlemen at Washington, who would allow the whole question of reciprocity to go by default, rather than give up their pugnaciousness in the manner of reopening negotiations. In such a case, precedence

or formality amounts to little. The main end to be attained is the renewal of some commercial arrangement, which can be reached only by a resumption of negotiations, tending to the adjustment of mutually satisfactory terms. To enact the bill now before Congress, or any other bill, without consultation with representatives of the Provinces, will be futile, for it will give effect to but one view of the question, while really useful legislation presupposes an arrangement resting upon mutual concessions and securing mutual advantages.

Although necessarily disposed to encourage a cheerful spirit among the provincials, and to hold up a prospect of trade in other directions, as an ultimate equivalent for the trade that will be lost, the United States, Mr. Galt frankly admits the present arrangement which must follow the cessation of reciprocity. He expresses great regret at the failure of the late negotiations, "because," he is reported to have said, "I believe we cannot suddenly change our course without, in consequence, incurring a practical man, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there will be a great disturbance of trade resulting from the termination of the treaty." Undoubtedly; and from this "great disturbance" results one mercantile community will suffer as well as the people of the province. It is not possible suddenly to arrest a trade so vast as that which has grown up under the treaty without producing inconvenience and loss on both sides of the lakes, and comparatively, of course, the disturbance will be less severely felt by this country than by Canada, because in our case the amount of trade to be affected bears a smaller proportion to our aggregate of trade. Some interests, especially upon the frontier, will nevertheless suffer seriously, and, in the existing position of business matters, beset as they are with uncertainty, we cannot prudently afford to be indifferent to a trade amounting to sixty or seventy millions annually.

Mr. Galt is "not without hope that the time is not remote when the United States will restore the trade to a satisfactory footing." If Congress were not given over to the negro, to the neglect of the real and commercial problems which await solution, we should hope that a few months would suffice to establish relations of reciprocal trade more liberal in their nature, and consequently more fruitful in profit, than the relation which is about to terminate. Sooner or later, we are confident, such a result will be reached; and meanwhile, perhaps, a little experience of the evils as well as the losses which the disarrangement of legitimate trade on the northern frontier will occasion, may help to bring some of our Congressional obstructives to their senses.

To hasten this result, however, our business people should exert themselves to impress upon Congress the importance of the interests at stake, and the necessity of caring for them promptly and impartially. We have reasons for believing that the Secretary of the Treasury appreciates the embarrassments to his Department, and the injury to the revenue which will be incurred if no arrangement be entered into. The measure prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means is in itself proof that that body at length begins to realize the necessity of action. It is therefore expedient for the commercial bodies of our cities to make themselves heard upon the subject; and it is also expedient for those who are familiar with the trade and commerce of the treaty, and who will be the first to feel the effects of its discontinuance, to exert themselves by petition and otherwise to induce the Ways and Means Committee to propose a treaty, and adapt it more judiciously to the purposes contemplated. The Chamber of Commerce of this city might, with particular propriety, take the lead in the movement; for having last year adopted a report in which the members of the old treaty, with modifications, were supposed to be proposed, it looks with more than common satisfaction upon the liberal terms which the Provinces are now prepared to sanction.

The Great Issue and the Great Danger Before the Country.

"Revolution!" said Henry Clay on an important occasion before Congress, "we are in the midst of a revolution." The remark was not applicable in his day; but it is a thousand times more applicable to our present political situation. We had on Tuesday, for instance, a resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction, defining the position of Congress in reference to the admission of the members from Tennessee. In order to show how far the exclusive policy thus developed is in conflict with the President's restoration policy, we reproduce this morning, in full, his admirable off-hand speech of the 22d of February to a visiting body of the citizens of Washington.

On the same evening, in support of the President, we had here in New York a number of speeches, milk-and-water speech from Mr. Secretary Seward, according to which everything was as it should be, and President and Congress would work together, and be united, and be true. Let the intelligent reader look over this frank, earnest, and patriotic address of President Johnson, and then to the subsequent proceedings of Congress, and Mr. Seward's speech will appear as a mockery and a delusion. To repeat an expression which he uttered in his fame as the great leader of the Northern anti-slavery crusaders, there is an "irrepressible conflict" between Congress and the Administration, in regard to which we have no promise or prospect of a compromise. The danger which thus broadly presented to the country, we think we cannot too often or too earnestly submit as demanding the instant and serious attention of the American people.

What is the nature between Congress and the Executive? The President contends that in the reorganization of the Southern States on a basis which includes the ratification of the great constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, and the protection of the freedmen in their civil rights, the States concerned are entitled to readmission into Congress, so far as they can present representatives of approved and undoubted loyalty. He pleads for their restoration; he protests against the obstructions placed in the way by "a central directory;" he complains that the course of this directory, headed by Thaddeus Stevens, is disorganizing and revolutionary; and he declares the tendencies of Congress to constitution tinkering as dangerous to the Government in its present form, and preparing the way for a despotic system.

This is the President's position, and his indictment against the Reconstruction Committee and the radical majority of each House of Congress. And what is their response? That not one Representative from the lately rebellious States shall be admitted into either House short of a law of Congress declaring each of said States in its turn satisfactorily reconstructed and qualified for admission. And what are the qualifications demanded? On Monday last there was a report from the Reconstruction Committee to the House, proposing to admit the Tennessee members "on an equal footing with the other States, on the express condition that the people of Tennessee maintain their present local laws including all Rebels from the elective franchise for five years, and from eligibility to office as long, and that the State shall agree never in any shape to recognize any of the debts of the Rebellion, nor claim or allow any compensation for emancipated slaves; and that these conditions be ratified by the State before the act of her admission shall take effect. This was the report of the Committee; but it was returned back to them with the objection from several members that this plan "does not afford sufficient guarantees of fidelity to the Union and of protection to the freedmen."

With the return of the report to the House we shall doubtless have these omissions provided for; but we have enough to establish the spirit and purpose of the Congress. In the judgment of the President, the House has refused the offer of the House to receive an official communication from Governor Worth, of North Carolina, who has the declaration in effect that all the work of Southern reconstruction done by the President goes for nothing; the Congress rejects it, and will not have its own conditions restored. The prospect, therefore, of the

admission into Congress of any of the eleven excluded Southern States for at least two years to come is very gloomy. In this policy of exclusion Stevens and his followers are playing a desperate game for the next Presidency; but it is full of mischief and fraught with danger to the country. It involves serious losses to us all and to the Treasury, in the continued derangement of Southern industry and trade, and the aggravation rather than the abatement of the social and political demoralization of the South growing out of the Rebellion.

But there is still the greater danger of a revolution in the Government itself, from the system of the fathers of the Union to a centralized despotism. There are already constitutional amendments enough before the two Houses, if adopted, to revive the reign of the Long Parliament and another Cromwell to turn it out. The President takes his stand against these dangerous innovations, even to the extent of rejecting all powers of patronage greater than those which he believes the Constitution will warrant. He believes that with the amendment securing the abolition of slavery throughout the country against all contingencies, the Constitution will answer our present purposes. Down to the late Rebellion it had carried us through seventy years of progress and prosperity, and unapproached by the Constitution of any other nation. It had carried us through domestic trials and foreign wars in spite of the incursions of African slavery; and with that incursion removed, surely the two sections may live and prosper in harmony under the Constitution as it is, till sufficiently harmonized for its revision with all the States in council.

This is the way of union and safety; but it is not the way of our present fanatical radicals of Congress. Their war is not against the discipline of the Roman empire, and the maintenance of their power in the Government, though it may change the Government itself from the people to the master of the people—from a republic to an empire, and from a democracy to a despotism. This is the danger against which President Johnson stands forth the champion of the people, and the people, in vindication of their sovereign rights, must stand by the President. The issue and the danger before them will admit of no other course.

The British North American Confederation.

The project of uniting all the British North American provinces in one grand confederation, which was agitated last year, and fell through by the opposition of the lower provinces, is revived with the prospect of early success. At a banquet which took place, a day or two since, in Cornwall, Upper Canada, where the principal Canadian Ministers were present and made speeches, this subject was put forward, in a tone of confident prediction, as if no doubt was entertained of an immediate favorable result. The influence of the Imperial Government has been brought to bear on the lower provinces, and it is expected that the union will be consummated at an early day.

One of the most powerful causes of the new impetus given to this project, is the failure to procure the renewal or extension of the Reciprocity treaty. The geographical position of the lower provinces, which stretch along behind a belt of our States, interrupted between them and the ocean, renders intercourse with us, and transit for their products through our territory, a commercial necessity. If they cannot obtain it by treaty, there is a strong temptation to acquire it by force, or by some other means. The confederation is one of the means of countervailing this tendency. If consummated, it will foster national spirit and the pride of independence; for nobody supposes that so populous and extensive a confederation, under a single government, can long remain a dependency of a foreign crown. Great Britain thinks the United States are already too large and powerful for the general balance of power. She would, under any circumstances, object to our becoming a dependency on her. She has much stronger objections to our enlargement at her expense.

She has no expectation of holding Canada permanently; she regards it as a cession that her North American colonies will be ultimately annexed to the United States, or ultimately independent. She can concede their independence without loss of prestige; and by that means establish an allied nation as a partial counterpoise to the power of the United States. This is the leading object of her American policy. She is doing all in her power to favor a spirit of self-importance, and to promote the desire of independence in her North American possessions. She encourages them to exercise some of the highest functions of sovereignty, and her ministers and agents are allowed to go to Washington and negotiate directly for reciprocity, without any appearance of responsibility except to the colonial government. In all matters of domestic legislation she leaves them perfectly free. By the projected union their thoughts will be strongly turned towards independence; and she can easily direct their national aspirations towards a throne, to be filled by one of the sons of Victoria.

If there are terms of an annexation party in the upper provinces, there are none in the lower. But if Canada should be annexed, the feeble lower provinces could not expect long to escape absorption by so powerful a neighbor. When the United States should consent to the treaty on both sides of the St. Lawrence, they would naturally covet the provinces that guard the entrance to its mouth, and lie on the Gulf into which it empties. In view of the danger of an ultimate annexation, resulting from the loss of important consequences in the future history of this continent.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET, EAST SIDE.

Have just received a large lot of HAND-MADE WOOLEN GOODS, including LADIES' FANCY WOOL, FUR, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL, HATS, &c. And a full line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of CROCHET LACES, which we are offering at reduced prices 9115 No. 104 CHESTNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, IN PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED FLAID and TRIMMED, and other styles, in white, blue, and other colors, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of a large reduction from last season's prices.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodice, 40c per yard. 100 pieces of various styles and sizes, from 10c to 15c. 50c per yard. 100 pieces of FINEST, newest styles of my own manufacture.

W. H. HOPKINS' MANUFACTURER, No. 68 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size, and our Ladies' Mitts, and Children's, are superior in finish and quality to any other styles made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Articles made to order, altered and repaired.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE, AT A DISCOUNT. Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold. CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, 809 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES. Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds. Purchasers wishing a HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted. Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, 224

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 224 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c. No. 188, EIGHTH STREET, Phila.

HENRY HARPER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, and Solid Silver-ware.

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture, Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture, Walnut Dining-Room Furniture, Walnut Library Furniture, Walnut Hall Furniture, Rosewood Chamber Furniture, Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of. GEORGE J. HENKELS, 22 1/2m Late of Nos. 806 and 811 CHESTNUT STREET.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO'S UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND STREET, (Opposite Christ Church).

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, the cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE

Oliver's description in the world. 210

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS, WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PILE, PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PARLOR SUITS IN REPS, Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, &c., &c.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assessor, No. 16 Boylston street.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign BRANDIES, WINES, AND FINE OLD WHISKIES, No. 620 MARKET STREET, 153m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. No. 19 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 119m

GREEN PEAS,

FRESH CORN, FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 922 1/2d COR. ELEVENTH AND VINN STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS.

Of all descriptions, Always on hand, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 63 CHESTNUT STREET, One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. 25

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,

B. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT STREETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c. May be obtained at current rates. 211

PROSPECTUS

OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK...\$500,000 NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000. Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10. WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in a coterminous county North Carolina, about 3 1/2 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 30 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 10 feet thickness, and of about 120 feet, forming a common center at the depth of about 120 feet, forming one immense mass of vein of ore, extending in length through the entire width of the property. There are also on this property other veins of ore which are known as the Brown veins, and are very rich, yielding an average of about \$200 per ton in gold, the above veins having been demonstrated by the strike of the mines for several years past, and by the application of modern mining and treating machinery, the company anticipates an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of its property. With the present machinery for manipulating the ore, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, which produce ore richer than any other mines in the world, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the winter months, when other mines and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 21st of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professor Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from the Carson Mines, North Carolina, and find it to contain nine ounces nine pennyweights and six grains of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$210 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully, BOOTH & GARRETT, Analytical Chemists, Dr. M. D. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Phila.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, 240 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, where samples of the ore may be seen, and terms given.

LIQUORS.

CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 THIRD STREET. If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such a recommendation from the highest authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858. We have carefully tested the sample of CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains none of the poisonous or deleterious ingredients of the whisky which is so generally sold in this country. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky. JAMES H. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859. I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fossil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assessor, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign BRANDIES, WINES, AND FINE OLD WHISKIES, No. 620 MARKET STREET, 153m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. No. 19 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS, 119m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO \$1. AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 418, SECOND STREET.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 418, SECOND STREET.

40c. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 418, SECOND STREET.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 418, SECOND STREET, Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 418, SECOND STREET, Try them.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS.

Of all descriptions, Always on hand, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, No. 63 CHESTNUT STREET, One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed. 25

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, ETC.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 124m No. 710 GREEN STREET, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.

DR. J. M. D. PROCTOR, of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases pertaining to the above members with the most successful results. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, 151 N. SECOND STREET. The Medical Faculty are invited to examine his patients, as he has no secrets in his profession. 151

THE STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED.

AN HEAVY STOCK OF MARBLE WORKS, STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ALWAYS AT CURRENT RATES. 211

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. Co of 1851, 5-20s, OLD AND NEW, 10-4s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 27 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUT AND BELL UNITED STATES BONDS 1851, 5-20s, 10-4s. UNITED STATES 7-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co lateral negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 131 1/2

HARPER, DURNAY & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coins, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 35 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building, TO 117 1/2 No. 305 CHESTNUT STREET, 520s. 7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING. J. W. SCOTT & CO., WILL OPEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, A NEW LINE OF 12 25 1/2 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESTNUT Street.